

The Lacombe Guardian

VOL. 1, No. 48

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1914

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Items of Interest Locally

The town council has appointed May 1 as closing up day.

Watch the City Pharmacy's windows for new things all the time.

Mrs. M. R. Shook, of Edmonton, visited friends and relatives here this week.

If you believe in buying your groceries at right prices, go to Nicholson & Switzer.

Dr. Shute has this week removed his dental parlors from the Morris building to the Day block.

Quite a number from Lacombe and along the east branch attended the horse show at Calgary.

If you want the best flour at a reasonable price, or good flour cheap, go to Nicholson & Switzer.

A bunch of Indians and half-breeds were in court a few days ago charged with being drunk. \$15 and costs was the assessment.

This week Dr. Collier has removed to his new suite of rooms in the Royal Bank building. One of the finest suites of rooms in the province for dental parlors.

All Old Farmers should to turn on Monday evening to the special meeting of Mugger Lodge No. 12, Degree work will be put on but on by teams from the local and neighboring lodges.

Chas. Watkins is offering a magnificent silver cup for competition at the Lacombe Summer Fair. It is on exhibition in the show window of F. L. Smith Ltd. The cup is for the best five pounds of dairy butter, and must be won twice before becoming the property of the exhibitor.

On Tuesday evening R. Lawson was up before Justice Switzer on a charge of creating a disturbance in a private residence. According to the evidence Lawson was intoxicated at the time. A fine of \$40 and costs was imposed. A mild servant, it is alleged, had some connection with the affair.

A number of the leading firefighters of the province assembled in Calgary this week for the purpose of attending a meeting of the executive committee of the Alberta Provincial Firemen's Association. It was decided to hold the association's convention and tournament at Red Deer on August 18 and 19, which dates coincide with the first two days of the Red Deer Fair.

There was a large vote polled on the 18th on the natural gas franchise bylaw, the vote being unanimously in favor of granting the franchise to the Lacombe Brick Tile & Cement Company. With this essential preliminary detail disposed of, the company will push the drilling and expect to have a well down before fall. The prevailing feeling on the probability of striking gas is paying quantity is highly optimistic.

Dr. Collier has removed to his new dental parlors in the new Royal Bank block.

We now ask you to join our Circulating Library. Full line of best books in this week. See window. City Pharmacy.

The final Assembly Club dance for this season will be held in the Comet Theater on Wednesday night April 29. Invitations have this week been mailed to guests.

G. Siefer, of Morinside, was before the magistrate on the 18th, charged with abusing his wife, and was fined \$30 and cautioned, that another appearance on the same charge would call for a prison term.

Messrs. W. E. Tees and F. V. Parsons have broken ground this week for a two-story brick building 50x70 feet, on the Mobley corner, Nanton street and Hamilton avenue, to be used as a garage. Mr. Parsons' present business to be combined with it. The new block is to be built of the best brick made, an order having been placed with the Lacombe Brick Tile & Cement Company for 80,000 of their product.

Wetaskiwin Times.—A popular wedding took place at Calgary on the 7th inst. when Miss McRae of Jounifail, and A. R. McKenzie, formerly principal of the Garbutt Business College here, were quietly married. The many friends of Mr. McKenzie are pleased to learn that he has resumed the principalship of the business college here, and that he will be making Wetaskiwin his permanent place of residence. We join in extending the heartiest congratulations.

For setting prairie fires contrary to the ordinance, J. C. Schade, of Morinside, and a farmer named Bradley, of Lacombe, were assessed the costs of the court last week. Too many are careless with prairie fires, and some willfully start fires that sometimes destroy much valuable property and occasionally result in the loss of human life. Too much care cannot be exercised in the matter fire guards to prevent spreading when burning off stubble or dead grass.

Hoboes are very numerous this spring. One morning this week Constable Morris rounded up eight and showed them the shortest and quickest way out of town. He found them stowed away in baled hay piles in vacant buildings, and under warehouse platforms. This is the first reason that this worst of all American pests has showed up in Alberta to any considerable extent. From this time forth we can count on having the Wandering Willie always with us.

The Editor visited the Experimental Farm this week and found hard work in full swing. Experimental plots are being repulped and carefully prepared and seeded. We also visited the well arranged dairy and dairy barn and the poultry plant. In the latter the first hatch of incubator chicks had just been taken off, while the chicks in another machine were beginning to peep, and other machines were

filled with eggs in earlier stages of incubation. Some eggs are also being hatched under hens.

Grading operations have been resumed this week on the Lacombe & Blindman Valley Electric Railway, although the frost is still near enough to the surface to interfere with the work. The grading would have been started earlier but for the frost. The promoters are anxious to push the construction, however, so they are crowding the season somewhat. Forty teams and a full complement of men commenced work this week, one crew at the Lacombe end of the line and another crew working north of Bentley. The contractors expect to have the road ready for operation at least as far as Gull Lake by the last of July.

A citizen, after much cogitation, decided to embark in a small way in the backyard poultry business this spring. The first essential seemed to be to get a clucking hen and a setting of pure bred eggs. He found that it was no trouble at all to get any quantity of pure bred eggs at prices ranging all the way from five cents to \$25.00 apiece but when it came to the hen, that was a vastly different proposition. After interviewing some three hundred poultry raisers and being informed in each and every case that they were short and wanting to buy hens for their own hatcheries, he came to the conclusion that the chicken supply in the Lacombe district is fully one million short of the demand. He says he was brought up to regard the laying hen as the profitable fowl, but his experience has convinced him that a fortune awaits the poultryman who will originate a breed that will set in April without being tied down on the nest.

Edmonton, April 23rd.—The Board of Hall Insurance under the new Insurance Act of Alberta has decided on the rate for the first year of the Act's operation and have fixed it at five and a half cents. The rate in Saskatchewan is four cents but the board in that province has passed the organization phases, and besides the indemnity is only \$5 an acre as compared with \$6 in this province. This year the board had the added expense of organization and thought that public opinion would sustain a rate likely to insure the board from all financial trouble. Unless there happened to be an epidemic of hail storms this year there is little doubt but that the Saskatchewan rate will obtain in 1915. There are twenty-four rural municipalities under the Act this year, which on the average of nine townships to the municipality means 216 townships under the Act.

As there are a number of Canadians in Mexico, and as the outcome of the struggle is certain to have a very large material effect upon Canadian prosperity and development, every move down in that country will be watched on this side of the line with quite as much interest as on the other side.

U.S. Moves Against Mexicans

Veracruz, April 23.—Veracruz is in the hands of forces from the United States warships, but the occupation of the port was not accomplished without loss of American lives. Four American blue jackets and marines were killed by the fire of the Mexicans and 21 fell wounded. The Mexican loss is believed to have been fully 300 killed.

The water front, the customs house and all important places including those under the terminal works from which entered the railways to the capital have been occupied. All the territory around the American consulate is strongly patrolled and detachments hold other sections of the city.

The Mexican commander, General Gustavo Maza, offered a stubborn resistance to the American advance, and for many hours there was fighting in the streets. Toward midnight it was reported that the main body of the federal garrison was in retreat to the westward.

Near Admiral Fletcher in command of the United States warships, prefaced his occupation of the port by a demand, through the American Consul, W. W. Canada, for its surrender. General Maza promptly declined to accede to this demand and shortly afterward ten ships' boats were sent off from the transport Prairie loaded with marines. These boats effected a landing in the neighborhood of the customs house before noon, and a few minutes later Captain William R. Rush, of the battleship Florida, who was in command of the operations ashore, brought his flag in. Captain Rush's men had already taken up their positions. They numbered 150 blue jackets from the Florida. Later these were augmented by a detachment from the Utah.

The coming of the American forces was not heralded by any great excitement, but small crowds gathered to watch the landing. Soon the blue jackets and marines marched through the streets leading from the water front. Others proceeded to the American consulate, while still others were deployed along the approaches to Central Plaza, in which General Maza had concentrated his men.

The maneuvers were effected without opposition, but suddenly General Maza challenged the advance with the first shots—a volley fired from a point three blocks from the marines and two blocks south of the main plaza. The marines replied immediately, but the action ceased in a moment, and there was a lull for ten minutes and then another brief exchange from the west end of Monteros street, where a federal outpost was stationed. At 12:30 the firing became general and at 1 o'clock the guns of the Prairie went into action.

Prior to this a detachment of blue jackets from the Utah holding the ground between the consulate and the water front, opened with two of their three-inch guns. The first shots from these places were

directed against an ancient tower that once served as a lighthouse. This was occupied by Mexican sharpshooters. Lieutenant Commander Buchanan of the Florida ordered that it be destroyed. Five shots brought the old Berlio Jussara tower down.

Veracruz, April 24.—Eight hundred Americans in Mexico City are at the mercy of Huerta. Anti-American demonstrations are constantly in progress. It is understood Huerta has instructed the police and soldiers to allow the mobs to storm the consulate and American Club and strip the coat of arms from the embassy. Charge O'Shaughnessy has left secretly for Manzanillo on the west coast.

Americans have carried their lives in their hands since the battle of Veracruz. The wives of Americans in the capital are bravely helping their husbands in preparing to defend themselves against the infuriated Mexicans. Huerta is furious against the Americans and is taking every means to get revenge for the attack on Veracruz.

Mexican troops have looted all the American shops and stores. Americans who appeared on the streets.

Washington, April 24.—"Mexico City next" is the slogan of the army and navy. Heads of both branches now believe there is no chance of peace and they expect momentarily the formal declaration of war.

New York, April 24 (Flash).—The American embassy building in Mexico City has been burned.

CARD OF THANKS

I here publicly thank Mr. and Mrs. Ole Boode, the Rex Orchestra, and all those who tried so hard to make the box social a financial success. That not proving so, I thank all those who so kindly contributed to the collection taken up for the benefit by Mrs. Boode.

Here also I thank those who were so kind to me through my hard times, three years ago, and who have remained my faithful friends through all the trials that have beset me since living in their midst. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Goldring, Mrs. Mary Steers, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ritz. I also thank Mr. and Mrs. George McNeil, who through the past winter that proved so hard for me, have often remembered the widow and fatherless.

I also appeal to the spirit of fair play that lives in the heart of every man and woman, to rise in their indignation and kindle such a fire of righteous wrath that will spread from coast to coast, from boundary to boundary, until the government of our fair Dominion wakes up and curtails the power of the loan companies, who prey on the unfortunate and defenseless. Crush the men who speculate in the ruin of their fellow men and women. People of Lacombe make yourselves famous by being the pioneers of a much needed reform.

I appeal to the women to make a strong effort to pass a Bill that the government shall protect the widows and fatherless from the clutches of loan companies, real estate men, greedy lawyers, and all other so-called business men, who take advantage of their defenselessness to rob them of all that is left to them by their beloved dead. Wake up and work for the Divine Master, by Christians instead of merely church goers.

After Lent comes Easter, after the Crucifixion the Resurrection. ANNIE HAINES

Railway Companies are Soulless

Mr. George J. Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and next successor to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy as head of the greatest of all railways, takes exception to the statement oft-repeated that corporations are soulless. He declares that they are composed of men who are human beings, with quite as much love of humanity as the employees of a newspaper.

As individuals, the directors of a railway company are very desirable citizens as a rule. The Canadian Pacific Railway has been particularly fortunate in its officials—particularly local officials. The policy of the C.P.R. is to please the public if it can do so without cost, and to place as smooth a front to the public as possible if it has to do something displeasing to the public. This policy has been practised more successfully by the C.P.R. than probably any other Canadian railway, particularly any other railway having a monopoly upon business as the C.P.R. had until a few years ago. The C.P.R. evidently decided that courtesy was good business, and the officials are courteous and generally fair.

But nevertheless, a railway is a business machine. The directors succeed as they increase the profits of the shareholders. The shareholders are usually absentees frequently, as in the case of the C.P.R. not even citizens of the country. They demand dividends and the railway officials must furnish them. If the dividend making cuts in ahead of those large schemes of social regeneration and reform which Mr. Bury mentions, that is the end of the philanthropic course. That is not surprising. It is business.

For instance, one railway company of whom we have heard has adopted a definite policy of carrying every action entered against it for damages to the extreme limit, even to the privy council if necessary, believing that in that way the applicant for damages will be discouraged from entering the contest because he cannot afford it, and must accept what the company is prepared to give. That doubtless is good business for the company. It prevents expenses for damages. Claimants are frequently unreasonable and excessive. But that policy works unnecessary hardships on many deserving unfortunates. We just mention this in passing to show how railways are soulless, however warm-hearted and humane the officials may be.

Railways are loyal to the community when it is good business. Railways have their roots in the most exacting forms of business. The most that the C.P.R. or any other railway can claim for its munificence is that its officials are courteous and humane, and will give the people the best of the decisions if it does not interfere too much with the dividends to the shareholders.

"The Ladies' Aid Meeting at Mohawk Crossroads" draw a big house at the Comet on Thursday evening, netting the two aid societies a handsome return. We understand the receipts of the performance were \$255.00.

The Lacombe Guardian

T. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

MR. GRAHAM'S SPEECH

The speech of Hon. George E. Graham on the National Transcontinental railway and the report of Messrs. Guellette and Lynch, Statisticians as given in the Commons on March 24th and 25th is being printed in pamphlet form and will be distributed free of charge to any one on application to the Central Liberal Information Office, Hope Chambers, Ottawa. It will well repay perusal in full by every Canadian desirous of getting a true and comprehensive view of the Liberal policy in regard to the national issues involved in the attack of the present government upon that road.

SIR WILFRID ON HOME RULE

"Canada is today what it is because British statesmen were wise enough to give the Dominion home government."

"I am firm in my belief that when the day comes when Ireland has a government responsible to the people, as the government of Canada is, the result will be the same as it has been in Canada. As far as I myself am concerned, I am satisfied, just as I am satisfied of my own assistance, that the progress and future of Canada will rest on the same basis as that on which rests Canadian liberty, and that is all you Irishmen can ask for." Sir Wilfrid Laurier at banquet of St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Association, Ottawa, March 17, 1914.

MR. PELLETIER'S LATEST

Hon. L. P. Pelletier has entered into a contract with the International Mail Equipment Company for one hundred thousand rural mail delivery combined letter and parcel post boxes at \$4.25 apiece. All these boxes are to be delivered and paid for within three years. The company was the highest tender, but its offer was accepted on the score that its boxes were the most satisfactory. This is the American company, with a branch factory installed in Toronto under agreement with the ex-postmaster general, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, for the manufacture of one hundred thousand rural mail delivery boxes at \$3.00 apiece. It will be remembered that when Mr. Lemieux made his contract with the company there was very strong Conservative criticism and the patriotism and honesty of the contract were called in question. Now Mr. Pelletier has entered into a much larger contract with the same concern for an additional hundred thousand boxes at a higher price, but of course it is all right for a Conservative government to do things for which a Liberal government is condemned.

MORE STAGE PLAY

Sir William MacKenzie and Sir Donald Mann and the whole C. N. R. lobby are still haunting the corridors of Parliament, with the railway knights wearing a path in the corridors from Mr. Rogers' room to Premier Borden's and then to Hon. W. T. White's and back again to the room of the Minister of Public Works, with occasional side excursions to interview various private members.

The "bargain" with the railway

knights for the bond guarantee of upwards of forty millions has already been privately made with the Government leaders, but for public effect the stage play must go on for some time longer. The gradual way in which the Government organs are leading up to the swallowing of the proposition is illuminative and significant. At first there was much talk of obsolete demands, by the Government for full information as to C. N. R. finances and for a large measure of security by way of personal endorsement from Sir William MacKenzie and Sir Donald Mann. Now the talk is all of satisfactory information having been furnished and of the excellence of the road. It is tacitly admitted in the Government Press that everything is now pretty well "arranged." Government auditors have spent a few days in the head office of the C. N. R. at Toronto and according to inspired report have come back with a brief that justifies the proposed bond guarantee.

It took Messrs. Guellette and Lynch-Stanton two years to "investigate" the National Transcontinental, but when a report is wanted on the whole C. N. R. system it can be obtained according to political requirements in a week or so.

The public, however, are now a little too wise and too suspicious to be fooled by all this obvious stage-play and ostentatious appearance of drawing off a hard bargain with the railway knights.

WHY NOT ANOTHER EMERGENCY?

What has happened to the "Emergency"? Three months of the session have gone past and the Government has not even hinted at a German menace or suggested any "expedient" action by Canada to assist the Motherland. The Naval Act is still on the statute books, the Niobe and the Rainbow are still tied up at Halifax and Esqui-mault, and the Naval Service of the Government, according to a return tabled in the Commons a few days ago, has been largely interested during the past summer in providing fisheries protection and other government cruises for picnics and other celebrations in the Maritime provinces at the request of various Conservative members or defeated candidates.

Would not this be a good time for the Government to revive the "Emergency"? With Premier Asquith out of the Imperial House of Commons for the time being, with Captain Tom Wallace, the Conservative M. P. for centre York, wiring Sir Edward Carson that thousands of loyal Canadians are ready to assist him with men and money to the last ditch in resisting the regularly constituted authority of King and Parliament, with Hon. Frank Cochrane assisting at the presentation of a sword to Sir Edward Carson; with Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes practically commending the action of his officer, Captain Wallace, and openly sympathizing with the armed resistance of the anti-home rulers—under all these circumstances is the time not opportune to revive the German scare, wave the flag and propose another "emergency" contribution?

Cow Testing Pays

There can be no question as to the bright light shed by dairy records on the actual performance of

herds and of individual cows. They are useful alike in proving the superiority of certain cows as well as the effect of good dairy practices.

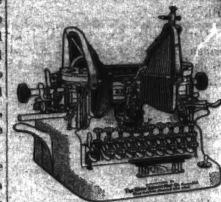
For instance, records show that in one month a seven year old cow gave 1,430 pounds of milk, but another seven year old in the same herd gave only 400 pounds. Again it is found that 23 cows averaged 1,197 pounds of milk in a month, while another lot of 23 averaged only 545 pounds of milk. Cows that are kept as dairy cows, fed and bred for production of milk and fat, are proved by their records. Even from amongst those so kept, selection is necessary, otherwise the herd will fall off in its average. But the individual records, so easily kept, will point definitely to those which are worth keeping.

The value of a pure bred dairy sire is also revealed when comparing herds. One herd of 11 cows gave 406 pounds of fat in a month. In an adjoining herd of 14, where cow testing has been carried on for four years and where the sire is pure bred, the yield was 556 pounds of fat; in other words the income was seventy-five dollars more for that one month.

If you keep dairy cattle be sure you take up cow testing this year, because it pays well.

Any married man can tell you that it does not take two to make a quarrel.

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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agt.

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Purebred Buff Orpingtons, from heavy winter layers; \$1.00 and \$2.00 per setting.—P. R. Banks, P. O. Box 162, Lacombe.

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Have some British Columbia Fruit Land to trade for a quarter or half section of farm. Apply with particulars, Box 1410, Calgary.

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BIG PROFITS IN MUTTON GROWING

Profits from a well-managed flock of mutton sheep are relatively greater than those from any other kind of live stock. The numerous failures in the keeping of sheep on farms almost always come from having too large a flock to begin with. Any farmer with sound judgment can make a small flock of mutton sheep pay a good profit, but few farmers can keep a thousand sheep with an equal degree of success. This is especially true where one is a beginner in the sheep business. Of all arts allied to agriculture there is no kind so difficult to become proficient in as the shepherd's art. Not that there is anything mysterious in the science of breeding, feeding and handling sheep, what it does require is close attention and careful study. It is not wise to plunge into keeping sheep in large numbers until after one has become familiar with the business and conducted many experiments with a small flock.

Sheep possess great ability to renovate the soil, keep down all kinds of weeds and consume the odds and ends of feed that otherwise be wasted, but the man who undertakes to develop a really profitable flock of mutton sheep must cut away, as far as possible, from the idea that they are kept as scavengers. He must like his sheep and plan to give them the most painstaking care and the best food that his farm affords.

In starting a flock of mutton sheep there are certain fundamental principles to be considered. First we must start with a breed that is capable of producing a good quality of mutton when properly fed and cared for. Second, we must have a variety of feeds of a suitable kind to develop their possibilities. Third, we must have knowledge of how to feed to secure the desired results.

Some farmers have a mistaken idea that feed is everything and high-class mutton can be produced by any breed of sheep. Feed is a great point, but breed capabilities is a greater. Some breeds are capable of producing a high quality of wool at a profit, but cannot be considered profitable mutton makers. The American Merino is one of these breeds, but with all their many excellencies two would no more think of keeping Jersey cattle to produce beef at a profit.

Many farmers argue that by selection and the use of purebred rams from the best mutton-producing breeds, we could in a short time improve the quality of any flock so that they might be made to answer our purpose. To such men I would suggest that life is too short to spend time experimenting with cross-breeding when we can buy choice mutton-bred ewes from some well established flock for from \$10 to \$20, or a few good grades for \$5 a head. With sheep, it pays to buy the type you want at the very start.

To get lambs that will fatten properly, the ram must come

from one of the mutton-producing breeds—Shropshires, South-downs, Oxford, etc. The type of ram to select depends largely on the size and character of the breeding ewes. If the ewes are small and low down, a ram of the rangy type would be selected. If the ewes are coarse and rangy, a ram of the low down, compact type is preferable.

The choice between breeds is largely a matter of a personal fancy, though it is safest to select a breed which has already been tried and found adaptable to your section. The special preferences of the trade should also be figured on; some markets, for instance, prefer mutton sheep with dark face and feet.

Great regard should be paid to the ram's general contour. His structure should be firm and large, with a broad, capacious breast, no disproportionate length of legs and well-formed and perfectly developed quarters, especially the hind quarters. His loin should be stout and well knit, his features bold and masculine. A firm and muscular neck is very desirable; a bold, courageous eye and carriage are indicative of spirit and vigor. His head should be long, but rather small and well-molded. These appearances mark excellency in the ram of every breed.

In the purchase of an animal for breeding he should be regarded as he appears in his normal condition. It is unsafe to rely on show appearances or to select a ram that is in high condition. Every experienced flock owner knows the value of prepotency or the powers of the male to impress his characteristics as well as the characteristics of his breed upon his progeny. In selecting a ram, two classes of breeding should be avoided. The common scrub that has no breed characteristics to fix and the "purebred scrub" without individuality, whose purity of breeding only gives him greater powers to work ruin in the flock. Good individuality, backed by several generations of good ancestry, will insure prepotency with almost unfailing certainty, where the ewes are suitable and the management correct.

In selecting breeding ewes for the flock, attention should be given toward the ones that are able to suckle their young best. Sometimes a ewe that possesses this quality is not a finely rounded one with the most desirable form, but if she is a good milker she is entitled to a place in the flock. My experience has convinced me that the thinnest ewes at weaning time are often the best mothers.

It will pay any flock owner to keep a record of the lambs from each of his ewes and be guided by this record more than by the conditions of the ewes at the time he is making selections for next year's breeding. It should be an axiom with every flock owner to never sell or dispose of a ewe until she becomes too old to produce superior lambs. There seems to be a general tendency among sheepmen to place too light a value on the breeding qualities of the ewes and let them go frequently in the prime of life. In selecting breeding stock those with good fleeces ought to have first choice.

Special care should be given that fattening lambs as soon as

they are weaned will have an abundance of food. Succulent forage supplemented with home-grown grains with, perhaps, a little bran and oil-meal will produce the best results. The lambs should go into winter quarters as soon as snow covers the ground. A good, properly-lighted shed without drafts and with doors opening on the sunny side is adapted to every requirement. Feed racks can be made to answer the purpose of partitions and divide the lambs into bunches of 20 to 40 and the yards so constructed that they can go out and take plenty of exercise. Yards and sheds should be kept dry and littered at all times.

Winter rations should consist of fine, well-cured hay, about four pounds of silage or roots, with a grain ration approximating the following—Two parts each of wheat bran, oats and corn and one part of oil-meal divided into two feeds a day.

The prices for prime mutton are usually best in winter after the cull stuff marketed during the fall is cleaned up, but the price in general stays on a profitable level. With the present prices of all grain feeds, sheep can probably be raised more economically than any other kind of live stock; our farmers are beginning to appreciate this. The small flock, well bred, well fed and intelligently handled will prove a money-maker for the men who are willing to learn the business and stay with their sheep.

The Liquor License Ordinance

Applications for Liquor Licenses

The following applications for liquor licenses will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at the Annual Meeting to be held in the City Hall, Red Deer, Alberta, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Borden Winaby Lyons, for renewal of license in respect to the Lakeview Hotel, situate on lots 9, 10 and 11, Block 3, Estabrook.

Gottlieb Erisch, for renewal of license in respect to the Grand Hotel, situate on lot 24, Block 4, A.H.

James Robert Campbell, for renewal of license in respect to the National Hotel, situate on lots 18, 19 and 20, and the east half of lot 22, Block 3, Stettler.

Joseph McMillan, for renewal of license in respect to the Royal Hotel, situate on lot 20, Block 5, Plain L.T.V. Stettler.

Dominion Hotel Company Limited (Bert A. Isbell, Mgr.), for renewal of license in respect to the Dominion Hotel, situate on lots 1, 2 and 3, block 3, Stettler.

Johannes Van Roggen, for renewal of wholesale liquor license granted in respect to a store situate on lot 6, Block 7, Stettler.

Charles Leblanc, for renewal of license in respect to the Imperial Hotel, situate on lots 11 and 12, Plan XVII, Blackfalds.

Fred Krause, for renewal of license in respect to the Alexandra Hotel, situate on lots 10, 11, 12 and 13, Block 17, Plan "H," Red Deer.

The Alberta Hotel of Red Deer Limited (Patrick Robert Burke, Mgr.), for renewal of license in respect to the Alberta Hotel, situate on lots 8 to 9 inclusive, Block 10, Plan 3732P, Red Deer.

napoleon F. Charrier and Morris Orton, for renewal of license in respect to the Arlington Hotel, situate on lots 1 to 5 inclusive, Block 10, Plan "H," Red Deer.

Stephen Wilson, for renewal of license in respect to the Windsor Hotel, situate on lots 9, 10 and 11, Block 5, Plan "H," Red Deer.

Herbert R. Arnold, for renewal of wholesale liquor license granted in respect to the store situate on lot 12, Block 5, Plan "H," Red Deer.

Edward Wadson, for renewal of license in respect to the Parker House Hotel, situate on lots 14 and 15, Block 1, Evaria.

John A. Conroy, for renewal of license in respect to the Imperial Hotel, situate on lots 11, 12 and 13, Block 1, Penhold.

George Bunton Holmes, for renewal of license in respect to the Alberta Hotel, situate on lots 6, 7 and 8, Block 2, Innisfail.

McDonald & Dundas, for renewal of license in respect to the Mount Royal Hotel, situate on lot 10, Block 10, Innisfail.

James Hope, for renewal of license in respect to the Brewster House, situate on lots 14 and 15, Block 1, Bowden.

William John Harbison and Mortimer J. Bogart, for renewal of license in respect to the Victoria Hotel, situate on lots 1 and 2, Block 3, Olds.

Didabury Hotel Company Limited (Charles B. Baker, Pres.), for renewal of license in respect to the Golden West Hotel, situate on lots 11 and 12, Block 8, Didabury.

Jay Russell, for renewal of license in respect to the Royal Hotel, situate on lots 9 and 10, Block 2, Plan 2663H, Carstairs.

Charles Watkins, for renewal of license in respect to the Oxford Hotel, situate on lots 1 and 2, Block 7, Gadsby.

Carl Stettler, for renewal of license in respect to the National Hotel, situate on lots 8, 9 and 10, Block 6, Castor.

Edward John Reamer, for renewal of license in respect to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, situate on lots 19 and 20, Block 2, Castor.

Dau McKinnon, for renewal of license in respect to the Halkirk Hotel, situate on lots 8, 9 and 10, Block 2, Halkirk.

William Wallace Wilson and Archibald Fraser, for renewal of license in respect to the Royal Crown Hotel, situate on lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 8, Coronation.

Consort Hotel Company Limited (Carl Bowler, Secy.), for renewal of license in respect to the Consort Hotel, situate on lots 17 and 18, Block 6, Consort.

Joseph Edgar Anderson and George Albert Caven, for renewal of license in respect to the Hotel Mount View, situate on lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 21, Rocky Mountain House.

Alexandra Laiselle, for renewal of license in respect to the Alex. Bro Hotel, situate on Block 24, Sylvan Lake.

August Starke and Henry Seuntjens, for renewal of license in respect to the Veteran Hotel, situate on lots 9 and 10, Block 1, Veteran.


Beatrice Maud Simpson, for renewal of license in respect to the Adelphi Hotel, situate on lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 5, Plan 1, Lacombe.

Davis Lockman, for renewal of license in respect to the Empress Hotel, situate on lot 11, Block 7, Lacombe.

F. L. Smith Limited (Charles Watkins, managing director), for renewal of the wholesale liquor license granted in respect to the store situate on lots 5 and 6, Block 5, Lacombe.

Dated at Edmonton this 3rd day of April, 1914.

JOHN D. HUNT, Acting Deputy Attorney General.



Reasons Why

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Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—M. B. McDonald S. G. Geo. Baker, R. S.

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Lot 9, Block 5, Hyde Park (Lacombe). Clear title given. What offers for cash? No reasonable offer refused. Write: C. W. North, 110 Omicron St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Two on a Tour

In Which the Conventionalities Were Rudely Ignored.

By TROY ALLISON.

The elevator at the Washington monument reached the ground after its extremely slow descent, and Rhoda Jamison, feeling somewhat overawed by the world as seen from the top of the monument, got down on a bench near the elevator door. She needed a few minutes to readjust her thoughts and to plan for the rest of the day.

Rhoda had saved every possible penny from her salary during the school term in order to take this Washington trip and had determined to crowd as much sightseeing into her ten days as any other Washington tourist had ever done.

She had spent hours with the visiting millions in her town planning every detail of the time and had finally arrived in the city and taken a cab directly to the quiet lodgings she had recommended. What she had not remembered, forgotten to take into consideration the fact that the city had never been accustomed to a city and to city ways and had not been prepared to prepare her for the feeling of desolation and loneliness that grew more and more oppressive every minute.

The Congressional building satiated her love of beauty, the capitol and the White House had seemed like old friends from the pictures in the geography and history books she had taught for months, but in her classes she had been the personality. Here she seemed to divide into nothingness, and the things that had been mere ideas and pictures towered over her oppressively, and she was overcome by her loneliness and her loneliness and longed for some one to speak to her with a hint of friendly interest.

The big, broad-shouldered man sitting on the other end of the bench she had seen walking down the steps of the monument. He had evidently felt so secure in his superior physical strength that he walked down the steps so close to the inscriptions on the stones that none could be studied so well from the elevator.

She saw him take a fountain pen from his pocket, adjust it and finally scribble a package of souvenir post cards and begin writing enthusiastically. She remembered the package she had bought to send her pupils, so she took her own pen from her hand bag and commenced scribbling on the first of the things to write that would amuse them.

The postal she liked best of all, a faintly colored view of the monument. She addressed the envelope to herself, she addressed to her mother. Across it she wrote, "It's so very big, and I feel so little and so lonely."

She leaned forward to file the card of dust from the tip of her pen, and a whiff of air blew the postal from her lap and left it lying at the big man's feet.

He saw it there, thinking he had dropped one of his own, stopped and picked it up. "It's little and so lonely," he read, and, surprised, turned to meet the flushed face of the girl.

"It's mine," she said, holding out her hand for it.

"Do you feel that way, too?" he asked eagerly. "That's exactly the way I feel. I shouldn't have called you really 'little.'"

"I shouldn't have called you really 'little,'" she answered, with the frank friendliness of a girl who had never met with a classmate. "I would have come to be a supple of humanity. I reckon you are referring to the first part of the sentence. It is so big, would really seem more suitable."

"That's right," he laughed, looking at the postal, "but that just proves that I can hold more loneliness than you, and I am feeling lonely from the soles of my feet to the top of my new felt hat that I bought in Carson City to see the signs of Washington!"

"At least you are farther from home than I. I'm from North Carolina," she chatted, three days' loneliness from conversation having left her with a surplus on hand.

"I was just sending some of those things to the boys," he said. "They are living in an inn near my place, and I will tickle 'em immensely to get these pictures of civilization. You see, we had been out there for two years digging away for gold without any success, and just as we'd fallen into a bit of gloom and had decided to go home, we struck it rich."

"How lucky! Did you find it in a mine?"

"How lucky! One sparkled like a child."

"That's about the size of it," he laughed, with a whole soul's heartiness. "I had been disappointed for days. I was sure I'd find it in a mine, and I just thought I'd take a vacation to see the world. I never been out before."

"Do you like it?" she asked to put as much doubt as to the charms of Washington in her tone as she might have put half an hour's conversation.

"I've been about the loneliest person the dome ever shadowed. I could get on very well in the desert, but I've wanted to sit around the fire and eat and talk it over with the boys. How long are you going to stay?" he asked eagerly.

"Ten days. I've been here three. His face lengthened slightly.

"I'll be here a whole month," he said solemnly. "Why don't you stay longer?"

"Ten days. I haven't struck it rich—"

FORGOT AMERICA'S SIZE.

A Stupid Oversight on the Part of His Lordship.

An English peer, noted for his wealth and his plucky temper, who is resident in a large British colony, was in America headquarters in New York, arrived in San Francisco recently from the Orient. It was his first visit to the United States.

On the day of his arrival, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he sent an urgent telegram to his company's New York manager at the latter's office. The message called for an immediate answer.

Receiving no reply by 4:30 o'clock, the peer sent another message expressing his exasperation at not having had a reply sooner. Another hour went and still no answer. Thereupon a (shouting) messenger was sent at 6:30 o'clock. It was a characteristic peevish message. No answer.

Early the next morning the peer got his reply. It was just a crisp business note, giving the information he wished. There was no explanation as to the delay.

"Why didn't the Englishman reach New York in time to see the manager's office with fire in his eye?"

"Why didn't you answer those telegrams?" the peer asked.

"I did," the manager replied. "I sent you a message at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

And then he got five minutes' relief by storming around the office, threatening all kinds of disaster to the entire force. He had been nursing the grievance all his way across the continent.

"When the peer submitted the manager remarked quizzically:

"When you sent your first message it was 6 o'clock in New York and when you sent your last it was 8:30."

The Englishman stared. "Then he showed he wasn't such a bad fellow."

"By Jove," he cried, "I forgot myself or me! I was a really and I forgot the size of your country."—New York Times.

His System.

"I'd like to sell you this new book on 'Anatomy.'"

"You can't do it."

"If you don't want it yourself, your wife might find it useful."

"My wife! Suffering grief, young man, do you think my wife would stoop to look for sympathy in a book over at a loss for a word she changes the subject and goes right along!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Cold Wave.

"My husband is almost insanely jealous of me," she said, with ill-concealed pride.

"How do you manage it?" her friend asked.

"How do I manage it? What do you mean?"

"Why, you must have some way of making him think that other men admire you."—Chicago Record-Herald.

He Knew Him.

"Bill—You know that uncle of yours who lectures?"

"Jill—I guess I do."

"He told me he had a very attentive audience last night."

"That was probably talking to himself."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Age of Technicalities.

"What's this?" I signed on the first of the year," replied Mr. Higgins.

"You conscientiously to deliberately break it. But I wish you'd look it over and see if you can't find a law in it."—Washington Star.

Our Precious Art.

Did you ever see this truck, Alice?

Perry spoke to her with his sole in his eye.—Pittsburgh Press.

Said he Was Very Effective.

Crawford-I remember your wife used to make you go shopping with her. How did you manage to get out of it?

Crawford-I made a point to sit with the pretty salesgirl.—Judge.

Poor's Right.

Wille-Paw, what a model husband!

Faw-A model husband, my son, is a man who knows he can't have his own way and pretends the other way is his.—Baltimore American.

Paw Ought to Know.

Wille-Paw, what is the name of that time that they always play at wedding?

Faw-The "Bride of the Bride."—My son, the "Bride of the Bride."

TO REPLACE "HUSKIES."

Everybody in Fair North Watching Experiments With Reindeers.

At the New Hudson Bay Company post at Cartwright there is a little party of men, busy with the reindeer. But because of the lack of the "factor," or company agent at the post, whose story gives the reason for the experiment.

When Stuart was a child, five or six years of age, his mother sent him out to play while she attended to her household duties. By and by he heard a great commotion among the Eskimo dogs, of whom the post maintains quite a pack for drawing the sledges in the winter time.

At first he thought nothing of it, for the dogs often fight among themselves. Wilder and wilder, however, grew the snarl and yelp (for the Eskimo dog, being really a wolf and not a dog) until curiosity got the better of her and she went to the window to see the cause.

To her consternation, the entire pack of dogs had set upon the child, who had perhaps stumbled up among the sledges. Later in the day, when the child was brought home, he was found to be badly hurt. "Bouncer," brought from the home-land, was alone attempting to defend the child. The dog was so badly hurt that the pack was at last driven off, and when the child was rescued he was found to be badly hurt.

So numerous were his wounds. He could only whisper: "The dogs bit me!"

In a lone century, out on the wide-spread cape at Cartwright, there is a man and two trappers, father and son. The two had come to trade their pelts and left the post in high spirits. That was the last that was seen of them.

Later in the spring the dogs were found gnawing their bones on the beaches.

The use of advice a native of Labrador will give you, is not to get the dogs, and, above all, to keep them away from the children. For at that instant the pack will fall upon them.

At the summer the dogs forage for themselves, feeding largely on the fish that come close in to shore or on the caribou that settle in the woods. They are great, beautiful creatures, snappy and mottled with black and white, and, however, their voracious appetites know no bounds. At the post food is cooked for the Eskimos, but it seems this never suffices.

Harnessed up and driven, along the coast, the Eskimos will use them in only one of the driver's whip that keeps them down. Let one dog loose, and the rest will follow. Otherwise the pack is on him at once. Many, indeed, are the men who have been devoured by the dogs.

At the time of bringing in the reindeer to take the place of the dog.

Greenfield, however, has one difficulty to meet in trying to replace the dogs with the deer, for the people do not want the dogs and they do not know how to use the deer.

Moreover, no reindeer can be put into use in a settlement until all the dogs there are gone. For the deer will smell a deer and then the pack will go for it at once. What, then, can the people do? The answer is, to bring in the deer and are being broken to use and the necessary killing or sending away the dog.

What, too, shall be done with the dogs? At present, when a dog bites a man, he is shot. The skin is dressed and sold for about \$3. But many of the dogs are gentle, some are used for hunting, and some are used for the people are loath to part with them. Only a stern law can make such a change, and such a law passed and enforced needs influence and determination.

At the present, the post would seem like when, instead of the beautiful dogs coming down the path to the house, the deer are out there for the forest and lean out to yawn, or lick one's shoe, running as soon as one approaches. The deer are a valuable asset, the reindeer will browse in the corral.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC JUDGES.

A Lesson That Was Learned at the Last Olympic Games.

Photography failed as a means of deciding winners in the races and other contests at the last Olympic games in Stockholm. But because of the lack of the "factor," or company agent at the post, whose story gives the reason for the experiment.

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PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Fruit as Medicine.

The use of fruit distinguishes the healthy from the unhealthy. It is a natural and a wholesome food. It contains no stimulants, no narcotics, no poisons. It is a natural and a wholesome food. It contains no stimulants, no narcotics, no poisons.

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THE LEADING STORE

Spring Wearing Apparel in all its Newness
is here for your choosing

Exceptional Values in Ladies' Suits and Coats



We are showing some very smart styles in Ladies' Suits and Coats, and the heavy selling has left us with some odd lines that we are clearing at cost. These are not old stock but are this season's newest models and come in the smart cutaway styles in Serges, Bedford Cords, Vicunas and Tweeds, and to make quick selling we are giving substantial reductions.

Ladies' navy blue and brown Vicuna Suits, regular \$15.00 clearing at.....\$10.00

Ladies' brown, navy and green serge Suits, regular \$17.50 to \$22.00, clearing at...\$13.75

25 Skirts, regular \$5.00 to \$7.50, clearing at.....\$2.50

Ladies' Spring Coats at very special prices

D
&
A

Corsets

La
Diva

Corsets

Your Corsets should give you Comfort and Support combined with Freedom

The natural lines prevail in the corset fashion world this spring, hence your corsets must be supple and gently yielding to every movement, and that is accomplished by the new spring models that we have just received in the two famous makes, D. & A. and LaDiva Corsets, to suit every figure, from.....\$5.00 to \$4.00

Men's and Boys' New Spring Suits

The wide choice of styles we are showing in the very newest models and materials will make it easy for you to pick your spring suit. They include the new serge, brown, blue and fancy mixtures in all wool Tweeds, fancy Worsted, blue and black Serges, and Vicunas, specially priced from.....\$8.00 to \$20.00



Young Mens and Boys Clothing

The large assortment of styles in Boy's Clothing excels any we have ever shown. Made of good strong wearing materials in both straight and bloomer trunks. Priced from.....\$3.50 to \$8.50

Mens Spring Underwear

You will want lighter weight Underwear for warmer weather. Our stock is complete in all sizes, in fine natural wool, Balbriggan, spring needle knit Merino, in combination shirts and drawers, as well as the B. V. D. knee combinations.

Holeproof Hosiery for Men, Women and Children. Wear guaranteed.

A. M. Campbell, Lacombe, Alta.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

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One of the Oldest Banks in Canada

Capital and Reserve funds over \$13,500,000

195 branches in Canada. Savings Bank department at each branch.

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LACOMBE BRANCH

W. A. SHIELDS, Mgr.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

Sale of Purebreds at Lacombe

Entries for the big sale of purebred bulls, to be held at Lacombe June 2, will close on May 2, according to the latest announcement of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, and the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Bulls will be delivered to Alberta points for \$8 each, and to B. C. mainland and to Saskatchewan points for \$9 each. The catalogue will be ready about May 15. Entry forms and further particulars may be obtained from Secretary Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary.

THE NEW DANCES.

Chicago American:—As the indoor season gallops briskly to its close, numbers of new dances are being introduced by the enterprising teachers who have taught all America how to Tango this winter, and must now teach them something else or go out of business.

This has been the greatest year on record for new dances. Hundreds of them have been copyrighted and in ten thousand parlors eager young scientists are sketching out the ground plans for further improvements in the art of intermingling the feet of the sexes.

The Tango and Turkey Trot are now so old-fashioned that only the aged indulge in them. One of the most fascinating new dances

is the Rude Rabbit. In this dance the couple leap lightly three leaps at a time through or over the neighboring dancers, and then pause to munch lettuce sandwiches.

Another late favorite is the Chimpanzee Trot. In this dance the couple hang from the chandelier by one hand, keeping time to the music with their feet.

Another very popular innovation is the Pyramid Special. In this very fine step the dancers stand perfectly still in the middle of the floor while the other dancers climb over them.

Those who have lost a large percentage of their underpinning have been badly neglected by the dance composers. A new dance for one-legged people remedies

this. It is called the Stork Schottische.

The Railroad Rag is filling the hospitals of our leading cities with wounded. This is a fascinating dance, in which the dancers all move in opposite directions and refuse to turn out for each other.

"The Shoulder Skate" is a combination of the Dotty Dip and the Slide for Life. In the "Shoulder Skate" banana peelings are scattered over the floor and the dancers go through the first four counts on the feet and the next eight on their shoulder blades. Science is so busy with the new

dances that it looks at present as if aeroplane building and other trivial pursuits would have to be abandoned until some more favorable time.

Col. W. A. Stewart Auctioneer

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Our methods get the same results in a safer way and are approved by the leading specialists the world over.

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Jeweler

Phone 25 Lacombe



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New Spring and Summer Style-Craft Suits. Something you want to see. They are nobby.

Just to Hand—Consignment of Hats and Caps in Silk and Tweed, see them.

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